

governments of States and political subdivisions thereof—

- (A) prepare a report that meets the requirements of this subsection; and
- (B) submit that report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives.

**(2) Requirements for report**

The report prepared under this subsection shall—

- (A) identify the total potential national mission model for the period beginning on the date of the report and ending on December 31, 2007;
- (B) identify the resources that are necessary or available to carry out the total potential national mission model described in subparagraph (A), including—
  - (i) launch property and services of the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and non-Federal facilities; and
  - (ii) the ability to support commercial launch-on-demand on short notification, taking into account Federal requirements, at launch sites or test ranges in the United States;
- (C) identify each deficiency in the resources referred to in subparagraph (B); and
- (D) with respect to the deficiencies identified under subparagraph (C), include estimates of the level of funding necessary to address those deficiencies for the period described in subparagraph (A).

**(d) Recommendations**

Based on the reports under subsection (c) of this section, the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Commerce, and representatives from interested private sector entities, States, and local governments, shall—

- (1) identify opportunities for investment by non-Federal entities (including States and political subdivisions thereof and private sector entities) to assist the Federal Government in providing launch capabilities for the commercial space industry in the United States;
- (2) identify one or more methods by which, if sufficient resources referred to in subsection (c)(2)(D) of this section are not available to the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the control of the launch property and launch services of the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may be transferred from the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to—
  - (A) one or more other Federal agencies;
  - (B) one or more States (or subdivisions thereof);
  - (C) one or more private sector entities; or
  - (D) any combination of the entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C); and
- (3) identify the technical, structural, and legal impediments associated with making launch sites or test ranges in the United States viable and competitive.

(Pub. L. 105-303, title II, § 206, Oct. 28, 1998, 112 Stat. 2857.)

**CHAPTER 142—POISON CONTROL CENTER  
ENHANCEMENT AND AWARENESS**

Sec.	Findings.
14801.	Definition.
14802.	
14803.	Establishment of a national toll-free number. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) In general.</li> <li>(b) Rule of construction.</li> <li>(c) Authorization of appropriations.</li> </ul>
14804.	Establishment of nationwide media campaign. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) In general.</li> <li>(b) Contract with entity.</li> <li>(c) Authorization of appropriations.</li> </ul>
14805.	Establishment of a grant program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Regional poison control centers.</li> <li>(b) Other improvements.</li> <li>(c) Certification.</li> <li>(d) Waiver of certification requirements.</li> <li>(e) Supplement not supplant.</li> <li>(f) Maintenance of effort.</li> <li>(g) Matching requirement.</li> <li>(h) Authorization of appropriations.</li> </ul>

**§ 14801. Findings**

Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) Each year more than 2,000,000 poisonings are reported to poison control centers throughout the United States. More than 90 percent of these poisonings happen in the home. Fifty-three percent of poisoning victims are children younger than 6 years of age.
- (2) Poison control centers are a valuable national resource that provide life-saving and cost-effective public health services. For every dollar spent on poison control centers, \$7 in medical costs are saved. The average cost of a poisoning exposure call is \$32, while the average cost if other parts of the medical system are involved is \$932. Over the last 2 decades, the instability and lack of funding has resulted in a steady decline in the number of poison control centers in the United States. Within just the last year, 2 poison control centers have been forced to close because of funding problems. A third poison control center is scheduled to close in April 1999. Currently, there are 73 such centers.
- (3) Stabilizing the funding structure and increasing accessibility to poison control centers will increase the number of United States residents who have access to a certified poison control center, and reduce the inappropriate use of emergency medical services and other more costly health care services.

(Pub. L. 106-174, § 2, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 18.)

**SHORT TITLE**

Pub. L. 106-174, § 1, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 18, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Poison Control Center Enhancement and Awareness Act’.”

**§ 14802. Definition**

In this chapter, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(Pub. L. 106-174, § 3, Feb. 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 18.)